

"CALLUS CORNS" LIFT RIGHT OFF

Doesn't hurt! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers



Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift them off.

When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

Unsuitable.

"That was too young a lot you sent me for my vessel."

"Too young?"

"Yes; my vessel is a bark, and I want old sea dogs."

EFFECTIVE RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Remarkable results are reported from the use of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy. Stiffness and soreness seem to vanish from the joints, pains and aches just naturally disappear and swelling is taken out. Results from the use of this remedy have been especially satisfactory in chronic cases, and where there seem to be complications. You can get Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Remedy from your druggist for 50c a package or a free sample will be sent direct if you will write to The Dr. Whitehall Mergimine Co., 103 N. LaFayette St., South Bend, Ind.—Adv.

It matters not how graceful a girl may be, she simply can't enact the part while trying to climb out of a hammock.

To keep clean and healthy take Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Traveling Gossip.

"That woman's talk is always on the rail." "Yes, and whatever she says, goes."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pnt of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Force of Birth.

"That baseball player came from the Nutmeg state." "Then no wonder he has such a grate delivery."

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

The Remedy.

Jimmy had been very naughty, and father was correcting him rather violently. Whack! Whack! Whack! went the strap, and Jimmy's walls rent the air.

This brought Jimmy's little sister and stanch ally to the scene. She stared at her father in consternation for a while; then, as the whacking continued, she spoke firmly: "Step on his corn, Jimmy," she said. "That'll stop him!"

STOP LUMBAGO PAIN, RUB BACKACHE AWAY

Instant relief! Limber up! Rub pain, soreness, stiffness right out with "St. Jacob's Liniment."

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or neuritis has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Liniment" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating liniment takes the ache and pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly and surely. It never disappoints!—Adv.

Odd Luck.

"He failed in the flag-making business." "That's queer. Goods in that line are always going up."

FIRST AND LAST CHURCH SHELLED

Mezieres Victim of Hun Ferocity
Even Up to Signing of
Armistice.

BELLS ARE CARRIED AWAY

After Suffering in 1521 Its First Attack Sacred Edifice Got Germans' Parthian Shot—Full of Historic Interest.

By M. L'ABBE A. POULIN.
(In the New York Herald.)

Mezieres, Ardennes, France.—It is a fact known to everyone that the Germans, after having desperately begged for the armistice, shelled the town of Mezieres, even up to the exact moment of the beginning of the armistice, cowardly and without any military reason whatever. They aimed especially at the monuments, which were well known to them, as they had occupied the city for four years.

Among the latter the church is especially to be mentioned. It is a fine Gothic flamboyant structure with five naves, the largest and perhaps the most beautiful of the country. This church has had, among other princely visitors, the honor of celebrating the marriage ceremony of Charles IX and Elisabeth of Austria (1570). We make bold to assert that it was "the last of the churches shelled." A fact less known, although not less interesting, is that it was also "the first of the churches to be shelled."

Begun in 1493, it was 22 years old when in 1521 the Imperials besieged Mezieres, defended by Bayard, the knight without fear or reproach. Historians relate that shells were employed for the first time during this siege. The enemy shelled the town for exactly a month, from August 31 until September 27, and one part was entirely destroyed. The monuments as well as the church were struck by the projectiles, as is proved by the archives of the epoch, kept in the depository of the department of Mezieres. Several large holes had to be mended in the roof of the church steeple as "the glass frame of the round of the steeple which had been broken during the siege."

Many Times Bombarded.

One can notice that the bombardments of this epoch, even compared to those that the history of after times was to note, were not—as certain people might believe—"games of children." The church of Mezieres was, however, to undergo more terrible ones on three different occasions.

Completed with difficulty in 1623, that is to say, a hundred and twenty-seven years after the laying of the foundation stone, it was soon to have lived the golden age of its life. To say nothing of the fire which broke out in its steeple (1682), neither of the acts of vandalism of the revolutionists, let us speak only of the bombardments which it suffered.

The Prussians shelled it in 1815. An inscription on the wall reminds the reader that it was nearly ruined. It lost its beautiful stained-glass windows of the sixteenth century and the exterior pinnacles were seriously damaged.

aged. Several shells penetrated into the interior, causing a great deal of damage.

Hardly had the damage of 1815 been repaired when a new cloud arose on the horizon and threatened Mezieres in 1870. New invasion, new fears and new ruins for our town on the frontier.

The 31st of December, 1870, and 1st of January, 1871—German Christmas box—the enemy again shelled Mezieres. The church was principally aimed at and was once more the victim of the shells, which spoiled the steeple, burst the vaults, broke the sculptures and stained-glass windows.

During nearly forty-seven years these ruins had been repaired. The church of Mezieres had passed the greater part of this great war without damage, but in 1917 and 1918 the Germans took away the five beautiful bells, the most tuneless and the loudest in the country, and what is worse broke the organ in order to get down the bells. But the church itself remained uninjured. It would have been too much luck for our church, the destiny of which seemed united to all our national woes. On November 10, less than twenty-four hours before the armistice, the fury of the retreating enemy poured out in the vile bombardment of Mezieres, which lasted twenty hours. Among other buildings the Church of Our Lady was struck. All the stained-glass windows were either totally or partly broken, and what is more important, the flamboyant mullions of many windows were broken. The church was struck by many bombs, some of which hit the lantern of the steeple, the tower of the signalman. Some struck the top, some the

vault, some the interior of the counterforts.

Thanks to the armistice, which came just in time to prevent the enemy from destroying Mezieres totally, the damage, though considerable, is not beyond repair. But it is certain, too, that this bombardment is another proof of the insincerity and the savagery of our enemies, and—a fact worth noting—that our church, the first church to be shelled in history, was also the last.

BRITISH TARS TO DIVIDE MILLIONS

London.—When W. W. Jacobs wrote "Many Cargoes" he had no notion his idea was to be plagiarized, and plagiarized by a great naval war at that. But wars—like women—have strange ways. And not the least strange of them is the working of the department of the British marshal of the admiralty and prize court.

In time of history it was the duty of this high-ranking dignitary to arrange for and attend the execution of prisoners sentenced to death for murder on the high seas. And it is on record that the marshal of the olden time attended the execution of Admiral Byng—a British commander, who was shot on his own quarterdeck, as a penalty for losing a battle. Times have changed. The modern marshal is only a milk and water edition of his sterner prototype. He is the watchman, stevedore, caretaker and guardian angel in chief of all German shipping that has fallen into allied hands during the war, and incidentally, of the British naval prize fund, of which thousands of British jack tars and their officers are now awaiting their share.

The "Many Cargoes" to be divided vary from a priceless emerald to a tin kettle. The gross proceeds of the sale

Put Total War Cost at 450 Billions

London.—The direct cost of the war is estimated at \$200,000,000,000 in a special article in the Daily Telegraph. The author estimates the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance at \$250,000,000,000.

"Vast sums," he says, "have been used for sheer destruction, and vast public debts have been incurred for which there is no corresponding property. Throughout two-thirds of the world the work of useful production has been suspended during four years and its place has been taken for the slaughter of human lives and annihilation of accumulated wealth."

"But there is a moral aspect to be taken into account. We may at least hope that we have put an end forever to the danger of Prussian militarism. If out of the ruins of the last four years there arises a new, brighter and happier world, then the billions that have been spent will not all have been spent in vain."

Some of the interior of the counterforts.

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of ships' goods, the marshal told a New York Sun reporter, amounted to \$70,000,000, but this included goods seized under the blockade, which must be held pending the conclusion of peace. It was not possible to say what the amount of the prize fund would be. There was plenty of work for the prize court.

250 Ships Seized During War.

"The president (Lord Phillimore) has sat every day since he was appointed, and there would appear to be quite another year's work before the court," said the marshal. "Including vessels seized in port upon the outbreak of war, which numbered over 100, about 250 ships have gone into my custody in the United Kingdom."

"Hundreds of thousands of tons of goods of all descriptions—copper, aluminum, metals, wool, cotton, lard, oils and fats, coffee, cocoa, dried fruits, wheat, barley, hides, leather, tobacco, nitrates, zinc concentrates, diamonds, pearls, human hair, false teeth and many other things—all are among the prize captures."

Alluding to the quantities of bonds and securities captured, he said the interception of these securities proved a powerful lever in British hands, causing serious interruption of German trade and damage to German credit.

Amusing Incident.

"An amusing incident," said the marshal, "happened in the earliest days of the war, when upon a large enemy vessel, brought in by the navy, some alligators were found. The officer of customs at the outpost in advising me of the seizure appeared to be very nervous of their presence. Some he thought were dead, because their eyes were shut, and some were too much alive."

"The zoological society not being anxious to have them they were sold to a buyer who subsequently toured the provinces, exhibiting them as 'prize' alligators."

"Eighteen months later the owner appeared in the prize proceedings and obtained a release of the proceeds of sale only. He appeared astonished to find that they had been sold. I don't know," said the marshal, "how he expected me to feed and look after the animals for eighteen months. I heard that he expressed himself very forcibly to the innocent purchaser."

HUNS SAFER AT HOME

Coblentz.—When a Chicago Tribune correspondent entered one of the headquarters offices the captain was just completing what appeared to have been an interesting lecture to a German civilian.

"Just take my tip," he said, "and stay right here in Germany where you belong. They are laying for you fellows back in the States, and you are a whole lot safer right here."

"What's the matter with the bird?" asked the correspondent, and the captain explained.

"He's another of those damned boches that we call 'American citizens for convenience.' We have had about a dozen wanting passports to the United States. They were born in Germany, went to the United States and took out citizenship papers, and then, according to their stories, either just happened to be over here when the war started or were forced to return and

join the German army. Some fought all four years.

"Now they know that hard times are ahead of Germany and want to go back to America, where it is comparatively soft picking. I suppose they will even send American money over to pay the indemnity."

"There are others who merely took their first papers and quit right there without a thought of becoming citizens. It was merely convenient for them to be able to say they had applied for citizenship. They also say they love the United States better than Germany, but don't you believe it. You don't hear of any refusing to turn their machine guns on American troops."

A number of German women also have been told things would not be pleasant for them in America.

The girl who can hold her tongue never lacks for a man to hold her hand.

LAND IN DEMAND

Opportunities of Western Canada
Becoming Known.

Fertile Soil on Which Can Be Produced Record Crops Offered to Settlers at Prices Attractive to Farm Seekers.

In the early months of 1919 there was a demand for farm lands in Western Canada, the greatest that has ever been in the history of the country. This despite the fact that farm lands have increased in price, as the value of the farm product has increased and the virility and productive value of Western Canada farm lands have come more and more into evidence. Farming there is no longer an experiment.

Good crops can be grown in all localities, some probably a little more favorable than others, but on the whole a good—more than good—general average. Land elsewhere on the continent is used for the developing of one hundred and twenty dollar steers, thirty-five dollar hogs, two dollar and twenty cent wheat and eighty-five cent oats, and its price is anywhere from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars an acre. Western Canada land sells at from twenty to forty dollars an acre, and the farmer cultivating it gets one hundred and twenty-five dollars for his steer, thirty-five dollars for his hog, two dollars and twenty cents for his wheat, and eighty-five cents for his oats. And he can grow corn, too, but Western Canada is saying no more about it than North Dakota did fifteen years ago, when it was an experiment there, and see what North Dakota is doing today. The prediction is that in less than a decade corn will be grown successfully in all parts of Western Canada. It is, therefore, easy to account for the increased demand for Western Canada lands. The war is ended, and the food that the American and Canadian farmer sent across to the soldier, holding up his strength and maintaining his vitality, won the war. No! It was just a factor in winning it, as was the soldier of Italy, of France, of Belgium, of Great Britain, of Canada and of the United States.

An important factor, nevertheless. People generally have begun to realize what food means, means to everybody—and it is grown on the farm. So people today want farm lands, and they want those that are good. The great, wide, open stretches of wonderfully productive soil of Western Canada are the chief attraction of the land seekers of today, and it shall be so tomorrow, and of all days, until these vacant inviting acres are brought into fruition by the hand of man and the multiplied effort of steam and gasoline power, to the influence and operation of which these lands present such a splendid opportunity.

The pulse of today's desire to secure farm lands may be seen to beat in the columns of the local newspaper, recording sales of many tracts of lands, ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres. A Regina (Sask.) paper says, "In farm lands there is so brisk a business being done that it might be considered a boom." Another paper reports the sale of a section of raw prairie seven miles east of Regina for \$35 an acre, and 200 acres at \$50 an acre. One real-estate firm handled in three weeks' time over 3,500 acres of farm lands, the turnover being upward of \$100,000. An improved farm near Regina changed hands at \$47 an acre.

"For the first time in the history of the Moosejaw district farm land has been sold for \$100 an acre, when J. S. Cameron of Victoria, B. C., sold half a section, known as the Left farm, to John Logan. The farm was bought a year ago for \$85 an acre and is located three miles from the city. It is highly improved and has fine buildings."

An extract from a local paper says: "The movement of farm lands is opening up well this season and there is every indication that a large area of prairie property will be turned over during the months intervening before seedtime."

"The price received for farm lands in each instance is considered as good, particularly for unimproved raw prairie, and shows a considerable improvement on prices for similar properties sold during the years of the war."—Advertisement.

Lucky Discovery.

Two women of the parvenue class were discussing the future of their respective sons, when one of them said: "Do you know, I believe that a boy's development depends largely upon his environment?"

"I know it," replied the other, as she carelessly toyed with her jewel box. "There was my cousin William's boy—he never knew what it was to have a trouble day till the doctor found out the trouble was with his environment and cut it out."—Harper's.

"Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes. That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

Thoroughly Obliging.

"Your constituents want an explanation of those latest remarks of yours," said the faithful secretary.

"Fix 'em up an explanation that they won't understand," replied Senator Sorghum; "then explain that in the same way and keep on explaining. I don't believe in ever refusing my constituents anything."

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Weekly Health Talks

URIC ACID IN THE SYSTEM

BY LEE H. SMITH, M. D.

Uric acid is now generally recognized as the cause of more diseases than was heretofore believed. When the kidneys are out of order uric acid accumulates within the body in superabundance. The disordered kidneys do not filter the poisons out of the blood, as they ought to do, and so the poisons remain in the blood and float around until they find a place to lodge, in form of urate salts. The thing to remember is that you may have rheumatism in any part of the body—you may have pains anywhere—your back may ache and your head may be dizzy—but the trouble is not where the pain appears.

The trouble is in the kidneys, and what is the first thing to do? You must get that excess uric acid out of your system, which can be done by taking Anurie Tablets, the splendid remedy which Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has put on sale in the drug stores at a low price. Anurie Tablets (made double strength), when taken into the system as medicine, have the peculiar power of dissolving the uric acid deposited there. Drop a bit of sugar or salt into hot water, and it will disappear. In precisely the same way do these Anurie Tablets dissolve uric acid. Of course, after ridding the system of uric acid, it may return again unless you eat the right foods and live the right kind of life, but Dr. Pierce will advise you fully on proper food and correct living if you write and ask him. He makes no charge for such advice. Take Anurie Tablets today, by all means, and get that uric acid out of your system. Don't, don't, don't, put the matter off.

DON'T CUT OUT
A Shoe Boil, Capped
Hock or Bursitis

FOR
ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antidote for Boils, Bruises, Sore, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Ailays Pain and Inflammation. Price 5c a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 319 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



THE WOMAN'S REMEDY

30 years on the market

Send for FREE
10 Days' Trial Treatment
and Booklet

Manufactured by

Olive Branch Co., P. O. Box 153, South Bend, Ind.

Game Bird Rulings.

Under the federal migratory bird treaty act the sale of all migratory game birds is prohibited throughout the United States, except for scientific or propagating purposes, or of waterfowl raised on farms or preserves under proper permit from the secretary of agriculture.

States of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public, HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, Tc. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Direct Reply.

Rejected Suitor (a slacker)—"Is there another man?" Girl—"Two million; somewhere in France."

Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia.

Kill it quick.



Standard cold remedy for 26 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 9-1919.